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SOUTH AMERICAN TEA.

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"Taste that," said a tea merchant to a New York Tribune reporter the other day, as he handed him a curiously-shaped bowl, full of a thin, brownish liquor, with something that looked like a tobacco-pipe resting in it, bowl downward. The reporter put his lips to the stem of the pipe and sucked at it cautiously.

"What is it?" he asked. "It tastes like weak tea."

"That's just what it is," answered the merchant, "but it's a brand of tea I'm pretty sure you never tasted before. That's a genuine American tea; grown in America, cured in America, indigenous in America and consumed in large quantities for years by hundreds of thousands of Americans, and yet I'll be bound you never heard of it."

"Perhaps not," admitted the reporter, guardedly. "What state is it raised in? Is some four-story brick tea farm down here in Water street responsible for it? Willow leaves, arsenic, and a patent essence of theine, or something of that sort, eh?"

"Not at all," said the merchant, a little indignant. It's a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Its native state is Paraguay, and that country raises enough for its own consumption and five million pounds annually for export to other South American countries."

"Oh, South America," exclaimed the reporter. "You misled me by saying American."

"Did I?" said the merchant, sarcastically. "And why, pray? That's one of the annoying peculiarities of this people. They're too conceited to get themselves a distinctive name, but in a lordly way dub themselves Americans. They speak of Brazilians, Canadians, Chilians, Paraguayans and the other millions of Americans as if they had no right to this title at all."

"But about the tea," interrupted the reporter apprehensively. "What do you call it?"

"Mate is the name of it," replied the merchant, "pronounced 'mat-eh.' And many South Americans are very fond of it. You have just had the pleasure of drinking it in the native manner. That curious bowl is not made of papermache, as you might think, but is a gourd, trained into that shape while growing. The natives are experts in that line, and by binding the green gourd here and there with cords, or bending it one way and another, they make it take a diversity of shapes before it becomes ripe enough to be cut, dried, scooped out and used as a utensil. It will not stand fire, of course; but the mate is first put into the gourd and then boiling water is poured on it. After a few moments a pipe or tube is inserted, and the liquor is drawn off by suction.

"What looks like the bowl of the pipe," continued the tea merchant, as he lifted it from the liquid and allowed the reporter to examine it, "is in reality a strainer, which prevents the grounds from reaching the mouth. It is made in the shape of a bulb or ball, and this one is a curiosity in its way, for it is all woven by hand, in very fine meshes, from a species of dried grass. Metal ones are more common, and the rich have silver strainers. This is an old-style one, and I value it on that account. It is called a bombilla. The natives like their mate, as we would say, red-hot. Its effect is much the same as that of the tea you are accustomed to, stimulating and restorative, and, of course, has its enemies, who pronounce it slow poison, and its friends, who call it the Paraguayan equivalent for 'the cup that cheers but not,' etc."

"Is it real tea, botanically considered?" persisted the skeptical reporter.

"Well, if you come down to botany," admitted the merchant, "it's really a species of holly, Ilex Paraguayensis, but it contains in large proportions the constituent which makes other teas useful, that of theine. Its leaves and green shoots are collected, dried and ground up unevenly; that is, some of it gets to be a fine powder in the rough method of preparation, and then again A large number of people get employment in its growth, preparation and export, but I am not aware that it finds a market in any but South American countries."

A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION.

In Chinese the letter "i" has one hundred and forty-five ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

Numbers of bears have been slaughtered in the region about Moosehead lake, and the local markets are glutted with bearskins.

It is stated as a curious fact that suicide is more prevalent in warm than in cool weather. Extreme heat breeds both melancholy and desperation.

The athletic committee at Yale has sent a football to each member and each substitute in next season's team, with the hint that "it may come in handy to pass dull time away."

The taxidermist of the Smithsonian institution at Washington denies that the peacock has ugly feet—a condition of affairs which has been very generally accepted as truth as long as the peacock has been known.

DETECTING SPURIOUS COINS.

A Treasury Expert Illustrates a Sure Method of Coming to a Conclusion.

"Here's the way we test coins in the treasury." And the expert swiftly poised the dollar piece horizontally on the tip of his forefinger, holding the thumb a quarter of an inch away from it, and gave it a brisk tap with another coin. A clear, silver ring sounded out. "Good, but here, listen," and he repeated the operation with another coin that gave out a dull, heavy clink that ceased almost as soon as it began. "Type metal and lead; molded, too. That is a wretched counterfeit."

"How do you tell that it was molded?" asked a Springfield Republican man.

He held the two coins so that the light struck on their edges. "Just compare the reeding, will you, or milling, as most people call it. In this genuine coin this is very clear and sharp cut, in the counterfeit it is coarse and dull. That is because it is molded instead of being stamped in cold metal like the government coins."

"Why do the counterfeiters not use the same cold process?"

"It costs too much and is too noisy. With a mold, you see, a counterfeiter can carry on his work in a garret, and if a policeman comes in he can slip his whole outfit out of the window. But it takes great power to run a die. Still some highflying counterfeiters do use them, and their work is usually harder to detect, though it is never so perfect as that of the government mint."

"What is the surest test for counterfeit coin for popular use?"

"The looks of the reeding, as I was telling you—the milling, by the way, is on the face of the coin and not on the edge, as most people think. That's the surest and easiest thing, but of course, other tests have to be used, especially for weight and thickness. A little scale for weight and measure is the handiest thing to settle that. Then for a plated coin a drop of acid spurted on the edge where the plating wears most will chew up the base metal in a hurry."

"What acid do you use?"

"For gold coin a mixture of strong nitric acid, six and one-half drachms, muriatic acid, fifteen drops, and water, five drachms, is used. For silver, twenty-four grains of nitrate of silver and thirty drops of nitric acid with one ounce of water. One drop is sufficient. If the coin is heavily plated we scrape it a little before putting on the acid."

NATURE'S BENEFICENT WORK.

It Is Doing Wonders in the Famous Colorado Desert.

When the water began to recede in the Salton lake and in the streams which fed it from the Colorado superficial observers declared that the overflow of 1892 was going to be a repetition of the overflow of 1859, and that in a few years no traces of it would remain. But it seems they forgot that the application of water to sand provokes vegetation. All through the district which was overflowed a year ago, and is now in large part dry, plants have sprung up where plant life never existed within the historical period, and the desert is gridironed with strings of bushes and grass. From these plants moisture will evaporate, and will return to the earth in the shape of rain, extending the arable area.

Nature's impulse is to turn the face of the earth to account, says the San Francisco Examiner. When it fails to do so it is hindered by insuperable obstacles. In a desert where there is neither soil nor moisture it is difficult for anything to grow; but apply a little water to the sand and seeds carried by the wind will germinate, plants will flourish, and, dying, leave behind them decayed vegetable matter which will feed their progeny. Water is the best of all fertilizers, though it has never been patented. Down in Merced the ingenious nurserymen located on sand plains on which it was difficult to find a speck of loam or humus or alluvium; they irrigated the sand liberally, and now there is hardly a plant in the herbarium which they do not grow successfully.

Another thing. Whatever has been since the world took its present shape may be again. Time was when the Colorado desert contained a chain of lakes surrounded by forests. One can see the beach line of the lakes and the trunks of the blasted trees. By what convulsion of nature in that volcanic country these lakes were cut off from their sources and evaporated science has not formulated conjecture, but it is rash to conclude that the old sources will never be reopened and the lakes restored. Had the people of Southern California displayed energy last year the river mouth of Algodones would have been kept open, and a steady flow of water secured throughout the spring and summer seasons. Some day that may be done.

A Cat Whipped by Birds.

At Farmington, Me., the other day a cat captured one of a flock of martins which had their nests in a little house provided by the owner of the feline, and was making off with the dainty morsel. Attracted by the piteous cries of the bird, its mates came to the rescue, alighted upon pussy's back, and pecked, scratched and screamed so furiously that she was soon glad to drop her prey and escape indoors. Then the purple martins held a great rejoicing, noisily chattering over the salvation of their mate.

HOW LEO SPENDS HIS DAYS.

The Great Catholic Potentate Is Busy from Morning to Night.

In summer, as in winter, Leo XIII. is awakened at six by a private servant, according to the North American Review. The pope gets up from bed unaided, and also performs his toilet unaided, except shaving. At seven he says his mass and hears a second mass celebrated by one of the attendants. It happens sometimes that the pope, having been troubled with sleeplessness, gets up with a piece of Latin or Italian poetry composed during the wakeful hours. The breakfast of the pope consists of coffee, milk and bread without butter. Soon after the official reception begins, except Tuesdays and Fridays, which are set apart for the reception of the diplomatic body. Cardinals, heads of congregations, generals of monastic orders, strangers of distinction, are received later in the day. In winter, if the sun shines, the receptions are interrupted for awhile for a walk or a drive of half an hour in the Vatican gardens. Leo XIII. dines at one o'clock in the old Roman style. The dinner is composed of a soup, generally pate d'Italie, a roast, a vegetable, very often fried potatoes, and fruit. The only wine served is old Bordeaux.

The pope is very apt to glance over the journals at meal times. He dines alone generally. An invitation to take coffee and milk after the pope's mass is considered a great honor. It has lately been granted to the ex-grand duchess of Tuscany, and to Princes Borghese, Aldobrandini, Altieri and Ludovisi. In all cases the visitors sit at a small table placed next to the pope's. After dinner Leo XIII. takes a siesta never lasting beyond the hour. Then follows a drive in the Belvedere gardens. At six o'clock, after granting other audiences, he takes a cup of bouillon and a glass of Bordeaux. Evenings are generally devoted to study and writing. The literary, or mental, work of the pope is really prodigious. He prefers to dictate to his secretaries, from notes which are prepared on a number of small scraps of paper. These scraps are afterward torn into a thousand fragments to prevent their being saved, given away or sold as autographs.

When there is urgency in the work confided to one of the secretaries the pope confines him in a room, supplies him with writing materials, and goes away, putting in his pocket the key. The prisoner, after two or three hours, hears the key turning in the lock and sees the good pope come quietly in with a bottle of excellent wine and a few biscuits. After examining the work, the august visitor says a few words to stimulate the activity of the writer, offers him the refreshments, and soon leaves again, taking with him his bottle and his biscuits.

When the night work is over the pope recites the rosary. Between half past ten and eleven o'clock he tastes a cup of consommé, a bit of cold meat saved from the dinner, and the usual glass of Bordeaux. The regular hour for retiring is eleven o'clock. The pope does not enjoy calm sleep, especially when he has over-fatigued himself during the day, or when there are sudden changes in the weather.

THE GREAT OCEAN CURRENTS.

Some Singular Facts About These Little Understood Streams.

All the superficial parts of the western Atlantic, except the portion of its area next the coast of America, are pervaded by a slow movement which sets the water toward the poles, says Prof. N. S. Shaler in Scribner's. This current is due to the Gulf stream, which, emerging from the tropics as a deep, narrow, swift moving tide, skirts the southern coast of the United States, gradually widens like an opened fan, diminishing in depth and losing its velocity as it comes toward the Arctic circle. Although the speed of its northward going is here slight, it has sufficient energy to push back the floe-ice which may be driven southwardly by the winds, and thus limit its excursions to the American shore. Setting out into the Atlantic from Davis strait there is, however, a strong stream of Arctic water, which, in part, slips under the Gulf stream tide, and in part flows on the surface of the sea next the Labrador coast. In the southward-setting current the floe-ice drifts with a speed of about a mile an hour down the American shore until it attains the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The Labrador current, as this southward-moving water is called, would, but for certain accidents of geography, send this floe-ice much farther to the southward than it now does. If Newfoundland and Nova Scotia should disappear, so that there could be a nearly straight shore from Greenland to Massachusetts bay, it is likely that these floes would in large quantities attain to the coast of New England, and give to the shore lands of that part of the continent the subarctic and inhospitable climate of the islands of the eastern St. Lawrence. This shore-current bears few true icebergs with the floe-ice, for the reason that these greater ice-islands are formed together on the Greenland shores, and, pressed to the eastward by the prevailing winds, do not come into that superficial, shore-skirting, Labrador current.

A Stone Elephant.

An Indiana stone quarry company is having a life-sized figure of an elephant chiseled out of a solid block of stone. It will be eleven feet high and weigh thirty tons. It will be exhibited at the world's fair.

THE CURSE OF GOLD.

Apparent Fulfillment of a Strange Superstition.

The goldseekers of both America and Australia have a singular but well-grounded superstition that the discoverers of hidden treasures are sure to meet with violent deaths. The original proprietors of between thirty-five and forty of the most prosperous gold and silver mines in this country are known to have come to just such ends. Out of the forty or less twelve were shot or stabbed to death in saloon and other broils; five committed suicide; three were engulfed by landslides; five turned murderers or robbers and were caught and executed in various ways; one fell into a boiling spring and had the flesh literally stewed from his bones, while the others disappeared and no one knows what ever became of them. George H. Fryer, once the millionaire proprietor of the "Fryer Hill mine," committed suicide in Denver after spending the last nickel between himself and starvation. The discoverer of the great Standard mine (California) was caught and swallowed up in an avalanche; Col. Story was killed by Indians; William Fairweather of the famous "Alder Gulch mine" died with the "frenzied horrors" after a continuous two-years' debauch. "Farrell of Meadow Lake" died with a terrible disease in a San Francisco hospital. The owner of that great mine, the "Hamestake," became a highwayman and was shot while robbing a stage coach. John Homer tried the same route that Fryer went. "Doughnut Bill," "Ninemile Clarke," "Old Eureka" and many others were killed in saloons. Plummer, known as "Montana," the discoverer of the richest mine in the world, and at one time "sheriff of the largest county in the United States," was finally hanged on his own scaffold. —St. Louis Republic.

IN DAKOTA.

Travelers in the West and Northwest Pass Through the Famous Bad Lands.

Just after entering Dakota we passed through the famous Bad Lands. The formations here are very curious. Vividly colored clay and rocks rise in mounds and buttes from fifty to one hundred feet above the level, resembling domes and pyramids, and forming rolling valleys and rounded hillsides. The valleys often contain small streams of water, and the hills are covered with a nutritious herbage. All through this region the stock men have their ranches, and the cattle raising industry is in a flourishing condition. Evidently, from the external appearance, this tract of land has once been under water, for remains of shell and clams are found here, with fossilized and petrified stumps of trees. Coal beds have been burning here for ages, and in some places the fires still exist. The name of this section seems to be derived from the designation first given to this region by old French trappers and hunters who called them "mauvaises terras pour traverser," but they are in reality not so bad as they are painted. —Fannie C. W. Barbour, in Chautauquan.

Another Pair of Siamese Twins.

That strange freak of nature known as "the Siamese twins" has, it appears, been repeated in Orissa. The "Orissa twins" are described as two little Uriya girls of about five years old. When last heard of, says the London News, they were leaving by steamer for this country on their way to the world's fair at Chicago, though they will first be exhibited here. They are, it is stated, firmly joined together and if one is fed both are satisfied. When they were in early infancy at Hoapara, in the interior, the native villagers looked upon them as the incarnation of the devil, and their parents were boycotted by their caste people. The story is that the father's first impulse was to separate them by cutting the sac which joins them together, and the mark made in the attempt is still visible. A wealthy tchalider of the district, however, intervened. Ketter Naick, the father of the twins, is reported to be now steadily growing rich. The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, were, it will be remembered, of the male sex. They were born in 1811 and died in America, within two hours of each other, in January, 1874.

The Martinet and the Trombones.

There is a story told of a newly-appointed colonel in the days of the old martinets, who expressed his dissatisfaction with the band as it marched past, because the trombones did not dress the slides of their instruments properly. One man would be half-way down while another was just starting. In vain it was represented to him that different instruments were of different compass, and required different manipulation. That was nothing to him; he must have uniformity in the ranks.—All the Year Round.

Maine's Lobsters.

"During the past three months," says the Portland Press, "there were listed in Portland 320,071 live lobsters and 23,756 canned lobsters. When we consider the fact that it takes on an average the meat of fifty lobsters to fill one dozen cans, and that the above figures represent the importation of more than 1,500,000 of lobsters in three months at this port alone, we get some idea of the enormous consumption of this article of food in this country, and the old inquiry as to how long this drain upon the rich resources of the coast can be stood naturally suggests itself."

AROUND THE GLOBE.

The best Chinese fishers are made of old horseshoes.

Artesian borings have recently proved successful in Sahara.

The British ship Roman, which recently rounded Cape Horn, experienced the phenomenon of a heavy cloud of dust at sea.

The highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in Bolivia over the river Loa, 9,000 feet above the sea level and 4,000 feet above the river.

From January 1 to the end of June 19,223 immigrants have gone into Manitoba and the northwest territories. For the same period last year the number was less than 3,000.

Russia furnishes a market for large numbers of white diamonds, as well as for yellow or colored diamonds, or stones with flaws or specks in them. The natives invest their savings in them and other precious gems, as we do in stocks and shares.

MILITARY NEWS AND NOTES.

A cannon ball was recently fired nearly seven miles from an eighty-ton gun in Dover, England.

St. Louis is organizing what is claimed to be the first Italian regiment ever formed in this country.

The German government has expended 250,000 in building a factory at Spandau for the preserving of all kinds of provisions for the army, and about 550 operators are to be employed regularly there.

Capt. Francis Moore, who has recently been promoted, has commanded the same troop in the Ninth cavalry, U. S. A., for twenty years. The Ninth and Tenth cavalry of the regular army are colored troops, and have formed part of the army for nearly or quite a quarter of a century.

A Convenient Paper Weight.

An Italian cure was about making a journey. Many friends called to say good-by, and, as had happened before, each gave him a paper on which was jotted down a list of things which the writer wished the traveler to purchase for him. Only one of these friends accompanied his memorandum with the necessary money. This one friend's commission the cure carefully executed, and delivered the articles to him.

When the others called for their goods, he said:

"Soon after I sailed I took out all your papers to look them over and classify them. I laid them on the deck before me. Suddenly there came a gust of wind, and they were all blown away. I could not remember what they contained, and so I could not do your errands."

"But," they objected, "you bought what so and so asked you to get."

"Oh yes," said the cure. "You see he inclosed the cash with his memorandum, and that kept it from blowing away."—Youth's Companion.

Sad Experience.

While crossing the Public garden a few days ago a Boston gentleman came upon a very little boy who was lustily crying: "I'm lost! I'm lost!"

"What is your name?" asked the gentleman.

"Harry B. Brown," blubbered the boy.

This common name scarcely afforded a clew to the child's identity; so this would-be rescuer pursued his inquiries further.

"What is the name of the street you live in?"

"I don't know," was the answer.

Then, thinking that if he could ascertain the father's business he might be able to locate him, the gentleman asked:

"What does your father do?"

Previous experience in "getting lost" evidently flashed across the child's mind, for with a sudden access of sobs he replied:

"He whips me!"

A policeman took the little truant in charge.—Youth's Companion.

The Small Boy's Outing.

A mother sent her small boy into the country, and after a week of anxiety received this letter: "I got here all right and I forgot to write before. It is a very nice place to have fun. A feller and I went out on a boat and the boat tipped over and a man got me out, and I was so full of water that I didn't know nothin' for a good long while. The other boy has to be buried after they find him. His mother came from Lincoln and she cries all the time. A hoss kicked me over and I have got to have some money to pay the doctor for fixin' my head. We are going to set an old barn on fire to-night, and I should smile if we don't have bully fun. I lost my watch and am very sorry. I shall bring home some mud turtles, and I shall bring home a tame woodchuck if I can get 'em in my trunk."—Chicago Journal.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

This is a great country. A smoker can make a nuisance of himself on a street car platform for a nickel.—Ram's Horn.

"Scribblerry is getting absent-minded." "How do you know?" "He borrowed my lead pencil and handed it back to me before he thought."—Washington Star.

Optician—"Don't you think you need stronger glasses?" Uncle Amos—"Land sakes, no. Those get away so that I spend half my time huntin' them."—Inter Ocean.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 11, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

President Cleveland was duly sworn into office on Saturday last, which was a stormy day in Washington, Nature weeping, seemingly at the outgoing of an administration that had made our country so eminently prosperous, and for the first time in the history of the country for many years made our flag respected in all portions of the globe.

In his inaugural address Cleveland gives but little encouragement to the silver men, to whom he owes his election. He speaks of the "wild, reckless, pension expenditure," which utterance will be encouraging to those Veterans who are entitled to pensions, but have not yet secured recognition.

His utterances in regard to appointments will not be pleasant reading for ward strikers, as he intimates that no appointments will be made in payment for partisan services; that fitness and competency will be the guiding star in selecting men to fill the various offices.

He says the power of the General Government should step in between the people and combination of capitol and prevent their exactions.

He thinks the Indians should be treated honestly and their rights respected.

Everybody knows he is in favor of "Tariff Reform," as he calls it, but which, in plainer English, should be called Free Trade. He is anxious to proceed at once to carry out the pledges his party made to the people. His address was not lengthy, containing a trifle over 2,000 words.

Southern cotton growers are getting a taste of the free trade which they would inflict on the whole country in the ruinous and increasing competition of Egyptian long staple cotton. A tariff on it would be a boom to them.—N. Y. Press.

South Carolina is now crying for Protection, but it is too late. The country has demanded "free trade" or "tariff reform," says Grover Cleveland, and "tariff reform" means "free trade," and we want the Democratic Congress to stand to their guns and give us lots of "free trade," and then we will see whether the country will howl for "free trade" in '96.

Governor Markham, in view of the many more needed appropriations, has vetoed the Donner Lake Monument appropriation, believing that the Donner party can have no fairer monument than the pretty little lake with the Donner name, and nestling so close to the C. P. Railroad as to be plainly seen by every passenger passing over that road.

Princess Kaiulane has arrived at New York from England to look after her interests in the Sandwich Islands muddle. As she is pretty, there is considerable sympathy for her in the East.

A law suit that has been in Court for three years has just been decided in Lassen county, over water. The decision sets water free to irrigate 40,000 acres of sagebrush land valued at $200,000.

The Governor vetoed the bill making ten hours a days labor for sawmill hands and lumbermen, on the ground that it was special legislation.

There was a fight the other day in the Senate of Idaho between a couple of Senators, a Democrat and Populist, over the formation of a new county.

Commander-in-Chief Weisert, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has appointed V. T. Simmons, of Calistoga, California, one of his Aides-de-Camp.

Washington is full of patriots who will accept any kind of an office from Minister to England to a Porter, and California is fairly well represented among them.

Fresno county pays $10,000 a year to indigents outside of the county hospital.—A pretty heavy drain.

The Chinese in San Francisco are getting scared, and are now beginning to register under the Federal law.

On Tuesday next Sacramento elects her city officers, and, as usual, the campaign is getting hot.

Extensive timber frauds are being unearthed in Minnesota. Then California is not the only State that has timber thieves.

Congress has reduced the appropriation for the new Postoffice in San Francisco from $3,000,000 to $2,500,000.

After the 1st of July there will be a high license in Nevada for the sale of cigarettes—so high that dealers won't keep them.

There is one thing certain about Cleveland's Administration. It won't be run by Tammany Hall.

President Harrison signed the Caminetti Mining bill.

The National Capital is filling up with hungry office seekers from California.

COLLAPSED.

The great San Francisco & Salt Lake Short Line Railroad—which could not under any circumstances be a "Short Line" one through Beckwith Pass, has collapsed. As usual it was killed by San Francisco itself, as that city is in the habit of serving all enterprises that might benefit that city. Talk is very cheap at the Bay. Its enterprising merchants are now going back to the old-time scheme of clipper ships and the Panama route for freight transportation, and the interior merchants will get their goods from the East by the railroad, and if San Francisco don't look a little out, Sacramento will become a heavy distributing point for most of the State. Sacramento prices are as low, if not lower, than San Francisco rates, on most goods, and while the San Francisco merchants charge their customers for cases and cartage, the Sacramentans pack and put their goods on board the cars free of all charge. On a moderate bill of goods the saving of the expense of packages and cartage is a considerable item, which will help very materially in the payment of freight to its destination, and this one item gives the Sacramento merchants a big percentage over their San Francisco brethern in like business. The Sacramento merchants are lacking in enterprise in one particular—they do not advertise in the interior press and invite its trade. Time is money, it is said, and those purchasing in Sacramento gain a day or a day and a half in time on their freight, besides making a considerable saving in the difference of freight between the Bay City and Sacramento.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Legislature, as usual, did a terrible amount of tinkering on the County Government bill and it will now take the county officials, lawyers, etc., until the next Legislature to thoroughly understand it in all its ramifications, and then the tinkering will again commence. In the meantime the Supreme Court, as usual, will be called on to decide between tweedledum and tweedledee, as snags in the bill are encountered in the endeavor to construe its meaning.—The bill as reported to the Legislature by the Joint Committee extends the terms o county officers to four years. It also provides that the Supervisors may, immediately after the passage of the Act, appoint one Register of Deeds, one Clerk of Board of Supervisors, one Jailer, one Bailiff of the Superior Court, and one Transcriber, whose terms of office shall expire on the first Monday in January, 1895.

"The Register of Deeds has the custody of and must keep all books and records in which instruments are transcribed or recorded.

The Superior Court bailiff must attend all courts, except Justices' and Police Courts, held within his county, and obey their lawful orders and directions. He will act as crier of said courts, call the parties and witnesses, and all other persons bound to appear at the court, and make proclamation of the opening and adjournments of the court, and of any other matter under its direction.

The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall discharge such duties as are now provided by Section 20 of said Act, approved March 31, 1891.

The Transcriber's duty will be to transcribe for the Assessor all data furnished by him for the tax rolls, etc., write up the tax receipts for the Tax Collector; prepare reports, statements, etc., for the Auditor; prepare for the Treasurer all statements he is required to make, etc.

As the Supreme Court has decided that "may" is mandatory, and the same as "shall," the Board of Supervisors will have to appoint the above-mentioned new officers and fix their salaries at the next meeting in April—providing the bill passes, and it undoubtedly will, so far as those officers are concerned, as they are intended to relieve the officers, who under the Supreme Court cannot have deputies at the expense of the County, and whose salaries will not permit them to pay their deputies out of their own pockets.

No Extension.

Superintendent Yerrington, of the Carson & Colorado Railroad, has been at Independence, where he had an interview with Bro. Craig, of the Index, which gives about two colums regarding the matter. Yerrington bore down heavily on the people of Owens Valley and said that the Company would not build another inch of road in Inyo county. The Index charges the Company with making the people of Owens Valley pay about $50 a ton for their supplies, while they ship out ore, borax, etc., for the small rate of $8 a ton.

The Southern Californians are again agitating a division of this State. At the late banquet of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Mayor Sherman, of San Diego, offered the following toast:

"Los Angeles, the Queen City of Southern California—May she soon become the Capital City."

It will be sorry day for California, as she is, when she becomes as the Southerners would like—a divided commonwealth. If the people of the great State of Texas will not permit a division of the Empire State of the South, why should not Californians be fully as proud of their State as it is now constituted?

AGED.—The Sacramento Record-Union has entered its 43d year, and is consequently one of the oldest papers in California, and one of the best managed dailies on the Pacific Coast. It has always been one of the best news and family papers west of the Rocky Mountains, nothing of a sensational character being admitted to its columns. May it live long to Record the events of the day!

RAILROAD RATTLINGS.

THE president of the Reading railroad insists that every letter received at the office shall be answered the day of its arrival.

AN Austrian engineer proposes to carry passengers from Vienna to Pesth by an electric locomotive at the rate of 125 miles an hour.

ACCORDING to the statistics of the interstate commerce commission a railway passenger stands one chance in 10,888,158 to be killed while traveling.

WITH the single exception of the Pennsylvania the Boston and Maine railroad system transports more passengers than any other system in the United States.

GIBRALTAR has been nearly brought into railway communication with the rest of Spain. The railway goes now to Algeciras, just on the other side of the bay of Gibraltar.

WITH MILITARY TITLES.

GEN. BANKS is the author of the saying: "Success is a duty."

GEN. R. E. LEE's signature is worth ten dollars in the autograph market, Gen. McClellan's three dollars and Gen. Sherman's three dollars.

THE residence of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, at St. Louis, will most likely be bought by the Sherman Memorial society, to be used as its headquarters.

CAPT. BASSETT, who has just completed sixty-one years of service in the United States senate, keeps his snuff in a box that was given him by Daniel Webster.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MONO COUNTY.
Bridgeport, February 20th, 1893.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE BOARD of Supervisors of Mono County duly made and entered:

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals or Bids will be received at this office at or prior to 9 o'clock A. M., April 3d, 1893, to paint the Exterior of the Court House, including Main and Side Entrances and Doorways.

Said work to be performed upon the following Conditions:

1—All material for painting to be furnished by the County.

2—Three (3) coats of paint to be applied to the entire Front of the building, including Main Entrance and Doorway.

3—Two (2) coats respectively to the East and West sides of the building, including Entrances and Doorways.

4—One (1) coat to the Back of the building.

5—All Moldings that are cracked or broken are to be removed and replaced by new moldings similar in design. All moldings that have been warped or drawn from their places are to be removed and replaced in a close and workmanlike manner.

6—The building to be painted in the same color as originally painted.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Attest my hand and Seal.

[L.S.] J. D. MURPHEY,
f25 td Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

LEGAL.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, made on First day of March, 1893, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Charles, William, Edward, Ray and Daniel Schuman, minors, the undersigned, the Guardian of said minors, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the THIRD day of APRIL, 1893, at ONE o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, at Bridgeport, in the said County of Mono,

All the right, title, interest and estate of the said minors, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and commencing at the corner of Main and School Streets, on the West side of School street, and running southerly along said street 300 feet to Kingsley Street; thence westerly along said street 100 feet; thence northerly 300 feet to Main Street; thence along said street easterly 100 feet to place of beginning, and containing 30,000 square feet of land. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Guardian on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

M. J. CODY,
Guardian of the persons and estates of Charles, William, Edward, Ray and Daniel Schuman, Minors.

Dated March 1st, 1893.
W. O. PARKER, Attorney for Guardian. mh4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, made on 23d day of February, 1893, in the matter of the estate of CLARK EGGLESTON, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 27th DAY of MARCH, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Ranch in Antelope Valley, County of Mono, State of California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Clark Eggleston, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said intestate, at the time of his death, in and to

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The N. W. ¼ of Section 11, Township 8, North of Range 23 East, M. D. M., containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres.

Also, One Third of One full Share of West Walker River Irrigation Ditch Company, for irrigating said land.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

R. G. WATKINS,
Administrator of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased.

Dated Bridgeport, February 22d, 1893.
CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator.
[f25-td]

Sows and Pigs of Iron.

The word "pig" as applied to iron is a mere play on the word "sow." When iron is melted it runs off into a channel called a "sow," the lateral branches of which are called the "pigs," hence the iron cools and is called "pig iron." Now, "sow" has nothing whatever to do with swine, but is from the Saxon "sawan," to scatter, German, "aawsen," to rush, and ought to be written "sawe" (sows). Having a sow for the parent channel it required no great effort of to make the lateral grooves the pigs.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 25th day of November, 1892, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1893, the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1893, and will be sold on the

THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1893, at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receip given.

Dated Bridgeport, January, 3d, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
ja7 of Mono County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his valuable ranch—the "Willows."

The Ranch comprises two hundred acres, and yields a crop of one hundred tons of hay, which can be largely increased. It is, also, a great producer of vegetables. For further particulars address D. M WALTERS,
d31 Bridgeport Mono county, California,

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. le18-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS
TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
AT
RENO.
H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

$10.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

GELATT'S
BRIDGEPORT
LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.
R. GELATT, Proprietor.

$10.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my20-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. jl5-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND MADE CIGARS.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja24-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING HONING RAZORS, etc.
JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street.

TOOLS FOR MECHANICS;
MACHINERY
FOOT AND STEAM POWER.
HARDWARE
BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL.
BICYCLES.
OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
401 MARKET ST. COR. FREMONT. SAN FRANCISCO.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION AT $3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 11. 1893.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Supervisor Pitts came up from Antelope on Sunday, returning next day.

A. P. Sayres was in town on Monday purchasing supplies for his mine at Clinton.

John F. Davis and Pierre Nichols, the Mason Valley sheepowners, were in town on Monday. They expect to drive their sheep up to Sweetwater in about three weeks and shear there.

Jos. Hunt came down from the Hot Springs on Monday.

Hugh McKillip came up from Sweetwater on Thursday evening for Dr. Sinclair, P. Conway's child being very sick. B. L. Simmons accompanied the Doctor..

Ex-Supervisor William Stewart came over from Bodie on Wednesday to get thawed out. He returned home in time yesterday for another freeze-up.

Peter L. Carroll and Miss Alice Zink, of Bodie, came over on yesterday's stage to attend to probate business.

Mike Waltze was not in town yesterday.

ESPANOL.—The Spanish school under tuition of L. C. Combs, teacher of our public school, is progressing finely. He has a class of fifteen or twenty ladies and a large class of young men, and all are doing nicely in mastering the Castilian, one of the nicest of foreign languages. It will be a great assistance to the pupils if they would talk it among themselves more than they do outside the school room.

ANNIVERSARY.—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the 15th anniversary ball of the Bodie Fire Department, to be given on Friday evening next—the 17th. Bodieites should buy a ticket, whether they go to balls or not, as it is for the benefit of an organization that has done good service for its people, and would have saved the town at the late fire had there been no blunder about the water supply.

MORE SNOW.—After much threatening, a heavy gale from the southwest set in last night and blew all night, and brought us another fall of snow, and appearances indicate a considerable amount of the beautiful will be left on the Valley and mountains before a clear up. This may be the equinoctial storm.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st., the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$ 1,841 18
Belmer	1 068 53
Mono	1,609 62
Standard	43,847 50
Syndicate	...

BAL MASQUE.—There will be a calico dress masked ball at Bryant's Hall on the evening of the 31st instant, which will carry the fun into April Fool's Day, a fitting time for a masquerade. The masks are to be of the material the dress is made of.

THE WALTZE STABLE.—Alton D. Waltze has bought the Bridgeport Stable, corner of Main and Sinclair streets, of M. J. Cody and is now running it, he having recovered from his late sickness.

FREIGHT.—Unless the storm now raging puts him behind, Russell's team should be here to-morrow or Monday. The storm may delay him a day or two.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted, and the correct amount found therein—$22,665 60.

FINAL PROOF.—A. Patrelli, E. Campana and G. Gubihin, of Mono Lake, were here yesterday to make final proof on Patrelli's 40-acre tract at the Lake.

There has been very little snow on our streets, but that little sticks remarkably fast, old Sol getting away with it very slowly.

THE weather this week has not been very Spring-like, but boisterous and cold.

It is against the law to kill quail, duck, grouse, etc., the close season being on.

providing for the execution of criminals at San Quentin State Prison, took place on the 3d, Jose Gabriel, a San Diego Indian, who murdered an old couple, John Geiser and wife, living near San Diego, in October last, being the victim. He was sentenced on the 17th of December and has been at San Quentin ever since. Three months is too long between a sentence and the execution.

The People's Party hold a State Convention at Sacramento to-day. After the exhibit the Party has made in this and other States in a legislative capacity this Winter one would suppose the leaders would think it good policy to keep quiet for awhile and try to have the people forget their shortcomings. Will the Republicans of California again allow themselves to be duped by this Democratic side show?

Miners are leaving Virginia City daily, and merchants want to sell out and seek pastures new.

The fruit crop about Dayton Nev., will be large this year.

THE BODIE SCHOOL.

The announcement in last week's Miner that the public school would close for the term was premature. The trustees were under the impression that there would be funds enough to continue school only this week, but it now turns out that there will be sufficient money to continue the term three months longer if desired. By a mistake of the county superintendent of schools Bodie was given only about two thirds of the money to which it is entitled.

The above reflection on our worthy Superintendent of Schools is unjust and uncalled for. The County Treasurer's books show that there has been received from State and County taxes since July 1st of last year for school purposes the sum of $6,194 93. Of that amount Bodie received its just apportionment, $1,494—nearly one-fourth of the total amount received.—How much more does Bodie expect? The Miner forgets that only one instalment of our taxes has been collected and that it will be some time before the balance will be paid in so that the school fund can be replenished. After the first Monday in July, and when the settlement is made with the State, there will be enough to pay all the Districts, so that none will be behind, unless the Trustees have been lavish in their expenditures. There is no reason why Bodie should not have a ten-months' school if the Trustees do not pay too high salaries. The Bodie school has two teachers, a principal at $110 a month and a Primary teacher at $80. The principal has not near as much work to do as the Bridgeport teacher has, and he receives but $100 a month. The Bodie primary teacher gets $80 and is in school about 4½ hours a day, while other teachers in the county get only $60 and are in school from 9 to 4 P. M., and have to teach grammar as well as primary classes. Our Bodie friends should be just before being generous, and husband their resources as much as possible in the interest of their school. When the proper time arrives our Superintendent will see that Bodie and every other District gets its share of the school moneys, and no more. She makes no mistakes, as charged by the Miner.

Are they Ladies?

One of the California lady Commissioners of the World's Fair has started a beauty contest among the women of this State for a California statue, and asks for photographs of all our California beauties, the photographs to be taken as nearly natural as possible, butter or cheese cloth being recommended as the best drapery for the purpose of exhibiting California loveliness. It is said that a large number are forwarding their photographs to the lady Commissioner. Of course they are all "ladies" (?) who do so, as a true lady would have no scruples in the matter of draping herself in cheese or butter cloth and posing before a man photographer, who assuredly assists in arranging the drapery. But there are hundreds of women, who pass as ladies in first circles, who will so pose.

While Bridgeport has its share of beauties, we are glad we have no such "ladies" in our midst.

OUR NEW LAWS.

The Governor has approved the following bills:

To permit suits to be brought against the State.

Appropriating $261,450 for the Mendocino Insane Asylum.

Exempting property in insolvency cases.

Making additions to the State Asylum for feeble minded children at Glen Ellen.

Appropriating funds for a school of industry.

Making it a misdemeanor to advertise to procure divorces.

Appropriating $35,000 for furnishing a training department at Normal School, San Jose.

Appropriating $10,000 to improve the above school.

To redeem funded bonds of the State.

The purity of elections.

Peter Latapie, of the firm of Salles & Co., wholesale sheep butchers of San Francisco, Cal., was a passenger on Wednesday's train bound from Mason Valley to San Francisco. Mr. Latapie has shipped 45 carloads of mutton sheep from Wabuska to San Francisco this season. The cars have averaged 90 sheep each, and the price realized on them was about 9c per pound.—Dayton Times.

The Legislature will adjourn on Thursday next. It is to be hoped it passes the criminal jury bill, to allow five-sixths of a jury in criminal cases to return a verdict. Under such a law there will be more justice meted out to the criminal element in this State.

Sheep shearing has commenced in Mason Valley.

Gophers are again ravaging Mason Valley.

NATURE'S SUREST ALLY.

If nature did not struggle against disease even in weakly constitutions, swift indeed would be the course of a malady to its fatal termination. While nature thus struggles let us, lest worse befall us, aid her efforts with judicious medicine help. Experience must be our guide in battles with disease, and that "lamp to our feet" indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe, tried and thorough ally of nature. If the blood be infected with bile, if the bowels and stomach are inactive, if the kidneys fail to expel impurities of which they are the natural outlet, a course of the Bitters is the surest reliance of the sufferer, one, moreover, that is sanctioned by professional indorsement and use for nearly half a century. No American or foreign remedy has earned greater distinction as a remedy for and preventive of chronic liver complaint, malaria, constipation, kidney and rheumatic troubles and debility.

The Middle Car Is Safest.

A commercial traveler tells the Washington Star that he is very particular as to the car he selects. He says: "The result of experience—for I have been in a dozen smash-ups—and observation is that the middle cars are the safest. I never, under any circumstances, ride in the rear car. I avoid the car next to the baggage car, though this is selected by many as the safest. The greatest danger at present in railroad traveling is telescoping. The baggage car is usually heavily loaded, and in the collision its weight, together with the ponderous engine, generally smashes the next car to splinters, while the central cars are comparatively uninjured.

Always Keep Your Sign Displayed.

Here is what Peter Cooper, who died worth many millions, said of a newspaper. In all the towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, if nothing more than a card stating his name and business he is engaged in. It does not only pay the advertiser, but lets people at a distance know the town in which you reside is a prosperous community of business men.

As the seed is sown so the seed recompenses. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business.

YANKEE IMPLEMENTS ABROAD

It is getting to be a common thing to see the American steel and chilled plow, drill, harvester, thresher, etc., advertised in English and French papers. The more intelligent appreciation among foreign customers, which foreign manufacturers failed utterly to awaken, is being captured by American manufacturers. Our English cousins and their neighbors across the channel, will have to wake up or lose their trade. In no particular is it more apparent just now that America is capturing the world than in that of implement manufacturing.—Indianapolis (Ind.), Implement Herald.

THE EDITOR'S FRIEND.—The person who furnishes items for a newspaper is always a valuable friend to the editor. Many persons hesitate about sending items to a paper, regarding the movements of friends, lest the editor should think them anxious to see their names in print. He will think nothing of the kind, but on the contrary, will be glad to get such items. Many seemingly unimportant notes, when printed, are news to a large number of readers.—Exchange.

A winged calf has appeared at the farm of A Chisolm, near Hecla, Minn. It has a wing growing from its body just back of the shoulder blades. The wing is jointed to the body, then extending backward in a natural position about six inches, at which point there is a joint allowing the outer extremity of the wing to drop downward and forward, forming an acute angle.

An American physician traveling in Europe concludes that probabilities are strong for a general outbreak of cholera so says the N. Y. Tribune.

He finds, too, that facts were concealed last summer. In one town a health officer told him there were 33 cases, and he found on the records 784 cases, of which 380 were fatal.

Ex-President Harrison has accepted the Palo Alto Law School Professorship, but will not assume the duties of the position until next Fall, when he will deliver a course of lectures at Palo Alto. Governor Stanford undoubtedly pays a good round salary.

The Legislature of Montana having failed to elect U. S. Senator, Gov. Rickards appointed Lee Mantle, to the position.—The new Senator is Mayor of Butte City, and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. So much saved from the wreck.

President Harrison will leave the Presidency with the consciousness that at no time in the history of the United States has the American flag commanded the respect that it has during his Administration.—N. Y. Press.

Tobacco cultivation is on the increase in Nebraska to such an extent, and has proved so successful, that a Nebraska paper ventures to predict that more tobacco than sugar beets will be grown there by the year 1900.

Coal has been discovered in Tunnel No. 1 of the Southern Pacific in the San Louis Obispo end. On being tested in the fire [illegible] found to burn better than the best Columbian product. The find will be thoroughly prospected.

The Swiss Canton of Obwalden, which contains fewer than 15,000 inhabitants, prohibits snuff taking or smoking by any Obwaldener who has not reached adult age.

George Hazelett, who has twice gone through the Niagara whirlpool in a cask, is preparing to go over the falls in an egg shaped barrel.

Chicago is filling up with tramps, vagabonds paupers, crippled beggars and peddlers, and thousands of unfortunate seeking work for which there is no demand.

At present a dollar will buy twenty pounds of sugar. Under the Democratic sugar tariff it will buy fourteen pounds.—Kansas City Gazette.

When you hear of a woman who wants to vote you can put it down that no man tells her occasionally how sweet she is. Atchison Globe.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ALL that I am my mother made me.

GREAT women belong to history and to self-sacrifice.

THERE is a woman at the beginning of all great things.

BUT one thing on earth is better than the wife—that is the mother.

WOMEN are a new race, re-created since the world received Christianity.

WOMAN is the Sunday of man; not his repose only, but his joy, the salt of his life.

"WOMAN" must ever be a woman's highest name, and honors more than "lady," if I know right.

THERE is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire which beams and blazes in the dark hours of adversity.

O, WOMAN! In ordinary cases so more a mortal, how in the great and rare events of life dost thou swell into the angels!

PRIDE in a woman destroys all symmetry and grace; and affectation is a more terrible enemy to a fine face than the smallpox.—Banner of Gold.

PERSONAL MENTION.

THE present holder of the title, Baron Fairfax, lives in Virginia. He is a physician and practices his profession.

STEPHEN MAYDIE, who calls himself a general, is organizing a rival salvation army in California and will invade the eastern states with it.

THE only surviving child of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, is said to be living in Poughkeepsie, mother of Rev. Robert Fulton Cray, of that city.

GEN. GRANT'S mother, father and maiden sister are buried in a Cincinnati cemetery, their last resting place marked by a modest granite monument designed by Gen. Grant himself.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY has become so angered at the flippant allusions in the American newspapers to his late canvass that he declares he will never set foot in the United States again.

ROSE L. CLEMENS, of El Reno, O. T., though only eighteen years of age, is slowly dying of ossification. There is now scarcely any flesh on her bones and she weighs only twenty-eight pounds.

IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

ABOUT a quarter of the people in Paris live in apartments.

THERE are ninety-nine different banking companies in London.

THE authorities of Berlin have decided to incorporate the suburbs in the civic boundary, thus increasing its radius to ten miles and bringing up its population to three millions.

PUPILS in an English technical school rowed across the channel from Folkestone to Boulogne recently in an ordinary four-oared galley, covering the distance in five and one-half hours and beating the record.

AT the beginning of the current year the police force of London numbered 15,088 men. Sixty per cent. of the force is required for night duty. The Metropolitan police district embraces an area of about 688 square miles.

THE increase in the number of regular annual American visitors to London is attributed in that city to the fact that the London hotels of the better class are trying with some success to be like good American hotels.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

CHAIN shot were the invention of De Witt, the great Dutch admiral. They were first used in 1666.

A BOY near Grand Rapids, Mich., is raising crickets by thousands and sells them to anglers for bait.

THE art of stereotyping was invented by a Frenchman, Didot, in 1703, and was first brought to America in 1813.

IT is proposed to rear insects for ornamental purposes the same as foreign flowers and plants are acclimatized in hothouses and gardens.

M. PAULE, who recently died in Paris, was the inventor of the "peg top" trousers which were so much worn by American volunteer firemen and village sports about a quarter of a century ago.

ONE of the greatest novelties in weaving machinery recently invented is that designed by an Englishman, in which the pile in plush fabrics is gained in an expeditious manner during weaving. The picks or wefts are actually cut before being driven in.

ELECTRICAL PARAGRAPHS.

OF the fires of 1891, 64 per cent. were due to lamps and only 4 per cent. to electricity.

IN Philadelphia there are 1,817 arc lights, including fifty owned by the Girard trust.

DURING eighteen months of operation of the electrical underground railways of London the locomotives ran 500,000 miles and hauled over 7,000,000 passengers.

THE Providence (R. I.) Telephone Company has perfected a plan for putting its wires under ground on the conduit plan at a cost of from $200,000 to $300,000.

LOUIS XV., of France, caused an electric shock from a battery of Leyden jars to be administered to 700 Barthusian monks, joined hand in hand, with prodigious effect.

GAY PARIS.

IT is said to be a fact that there are in Paris 200,000 well-to do persons who habitually obtain free admission to the theaters.

THE shade trees planted along the quays, avenues and boulevards, and in the squares, parks and gardens of Paris number more than 400,000.

AT the better class of Parisian cafes, writing paper, envelopes, pens, ink, etc., are furnished to the guests free; in hotels of the same city the guests have to pay for them.

"EVENING dress indispensable in the grand and pit tier boxes, stalls and dress circle. In all other parts of the house morning dress will be admitted." These are the regulations at Drury Lane and Convent Garden theatres, London, during the opera season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

APATHY OF THE FRENCH.

Drawbacks to Their Art Exhibits at the World's Fair.

It Is Thought That Paris Will Make an Effort to Surpass the Columbian Exposition Seven Years Hence.

It is clear that many owners of industrial works in France regard the world's fair with great apathy, and, if we are to judge of the display to be made by that republic from a large number of published interviews with Frenchmen, it will be meager, says the New York Tribune. But in respect to the fine arts there is no backwardness on the part of the Gaul; he is already clamoring for more wall space on which to hang pictures.

The inordinate size of modern French paintings springs largely from the mistake of the salon authorities in admitting thousands, instead of hundreds, of canvases to the annual show. Sensational must be the picture that gains the public eye in such a ruck of paintings; one of the less difficult forms of sensationalism is the acre of paint which testifies at least to the expenditure of industry, of muscle and of more hard cash for models and material than is generally suspected. Considering that this passion for big pictures has had time to invade the American student of art in Paris, it is no wonder that the originally liberal space allowed France is seen to be all too small.

This demand is noted by a writer in the Figaro, but he adds to it another drawback to the French exhibition which is calculated to raise a smile. Learning by cable that a youth has been arrested at a New Jersey watering place for having no sleeves to his bathing dress, and hearing of the efforts of the Sunday-closing zealots in regard to the world's fair, this untraveled man is possessed with fear lest Antonin Proust has made a mistake in permitting paintings of the nude to be included in the French contingent. He has not studied the American in France to much profit or he would know that Chicago will make no objection on this score. On the other hand, his suggestion that some one who knows American tastes in buying pictures should have been sent in order to give some idea of the kind of picture to show is not without shrewd worldly sense.

Wonderful as the buildings and arrangements at Chicago's lakeside are the successor to the world's fair in France already looms portentous—on paper. The date, at least, is fixed, for 1900, which is actually the last year of the present century, not, as seems natural to think, the first year of the next. The place is also fixed—by Charles Devic. It is an old plan of his to build a Titanic world's fair at Courbevoie, beyond the Bois de Boulogne, a suburb of Paris, traversed by the circular railway, the western line, steam cars and omnibus lines, and by the Metropolitan and tubular lines to be built before 1900. This place received the vote of the late M. Alphand, but the consultative commission overruled it when it came to decision regarding the exposition of 1889. The nearer site seemed preferable, although the buildings have occupied valuable open space for reviews and public meetings and obscured the old structures in the neighborhood. M. Devic's plan for an exposition is somewhat remarkable.

He would build on the Courbevoie plateau a series of structures assuming in general arrangement the ribs of a fan. These buildings are to be in five divisions—one division each to Europe, Asia, Africa, America and France. Between the diverging lines gardens are to be arranged, with the trees, plants and flowers of the different continents, so that from the buildings in which are assembled works of art one may step directly into the presence of living nature. The plan includes palaces galore—one of electricity, another of iron, a third of nickel, a fourth of aluminium, a fifth of ceramics, a sixth of crystals, a seventh of marble. All these wonders—not to speak of a mimic Niagara, a blue grotto, a Yellowstone geyser and other watery marvels—are to cost about twenty million dollars, but the state is not to be asked to advance it. Private financiering is to raise the sum without trouble. All that Charles Devic demands is the power to use the land and a guarantee that he and a financial friend shall not be disturbed by rival promoters.

For there are others who can build castles as well as M. Devic; two other sites in Paris have been ardently urged. One is on the western edge of the bois, near the isle de Puteaux, where the rowing and tennis clubs are. It would include Bagatelle, a little chateau and park which belonged to Sir Richard Wallace. The chateau was built in one month's time by Charles X. for Marie Antoinette on a bet she made with him while Comte d'Artois, so the spot is already accustomed to that hasty building which seems needful in the most carefully-prepared exhibition. Another site close to the bois is suggested by Antonin Proust—the park and remains of a royal chateau near the gate of La Muette. Like Bagatelle, this is in private hands. "But whatever be the spot chosen," says our New York namesake, "there can be no doubt that Frenchmen will consider well all that is done at Chicago, and seven years later will try to show us that we are again outpaced. Indeed, after the backing out of Berlin and the triumphant seizure of the year 1900 by the Parisians, it will be absolutely necessary for Paris to outshine all previous shows."

On Sunday Opening.

President Higinbotham of the world's fair has addressed a letter to each congressman and senator upon the Sunday opening question. The letter gives the resolutions in favor of Sunday opening adopted by the board of directors on November 11, and states that the writer and all others associated with the management of the fair know that the vast majority of the people of the United States are in favor of opening the gates seven days a week.

GREAT FORTUNES OF TO-DAY.

Constantly Increasing by the Force of Their Own Momentum.

The death of Jay Gould sends down to his posterity one of the greatest fortunes in the world. Whether its amount be $60,000,000, $75,000,000 or $100,000,000, as the varying guesses are, it is exceeded in magnitude by only two or three (or possibly four) fortunes of the [illegible]

It is distinguished from these in being wholly the accumulation of a single individual during a life which was comparatively short. The Astor fortune, says the New York Sun, is now held by the descendants of its founder in the fourth generation. Its beginning dates back nearly a century, and during all that time it has been increasing steadily. The grandchildren of Commodore Vanderbilt have received by direct inheritance the vast estate left by him, and in each successive generation its volume has become greater. Its beginning was in the early days of this century. When Mr. Gould was born, in 1836, Commodore Vanderbilt was already a rich man. The original John Jacob Astor lived to the great age of eighty-three years. Mr. Gould has died in his fifty-seventh year, a comparatively young man. All that he leaves was gathered by himself alone in the short period of about thirty years, yet he has transmitted to his children a fortune ranking next only to the Astor and Vanderbilt estates, though both of them were among the greatest in the world long before he had begun his accumulation.

The old theory in this country was that a fortune made in one generation would not last beyond the second or third generation, but would be scattered or dissipated, turning the heirs rather than blessing them; and oftentimes, if not usually, this idea was sustained in practice. But the great estates of these days, representing millions where the others represented thousands, become self-perpetuating by reason of their very magnitude. Their income alone are as great as the principal of the fortunes of the earlier time, and are large enough to permit of every folly and extravagance in those who enjoy them, so that the temptation to impair the capital is no longer so active. They breed rather the disposition to preserve the goose which lays so rich a golden egg. They take on the character of an enduring institution which commands the best financial ability in its management, and this character is stamped upon them by successive testamentary restraints. Not a single one of the many great fortunes inherited in recent years in this country has been dissipated or is in the way of dissipation.

SILVER SADDLE AND BRIDLE.

Wonderful Product of Mexican Skill Seen in a Public Parade.

A marvelous silver saddle and bridle were brought by a citizen of Santa Barbara and shown in a recent parade, says the San Diego (Cal.) Sun. The saddle and bridle, manufactured of bullion from Mexican dollars, are exquisite works of art. The saddle is of typical Mexican pattern, with a high pommel, well hallowed seat and the most elaborate of trappings. The leather is stamped with elegant designs, and the whole thing is a complete, costly and elaborate equipment of good taste and artistic design, and was an interesting feature of the parade.

This work was done at Santa Barbara in 1889 and has just been completed for the parade. The saddle is studded over with silver ornaments. The leather facings are set thick with buttons and rosettes, the pommel is incased in silver, the borders of the aprons are tipped with silver, the stirrups are faced and edged with silver half an inch thick, elaborately chased and carved.

The saddle-tree is hung with silver rings fore and aft to answer all the requirements of the vaquero in lacing up his riata. The girth, which passes under the horse's belly and cinches the saddle in place, is woven of hair from horses' manes by a native artisan and is fully eight inches broad, with a tassel hanging at its middle.

The saddle, the bridle and all the appointments are marvels of beauty. The reins, martingale and whip are composed of solid silver in woven strands. The headstall is covered with fluted silver, with large engraved silver rosettes at the sides with decorations of flowers and heads of wheat, with an elaborate nose piece with silver engraving. The side pieces are of silver, massive and ornate, with a silver chain under the horse's jaw.

SHE SAWED THE TREE IN TWO.

A Farmer's Wife Rescues Her Husband from Beneath a Fallen Tree Trunk.

A story comes from South Lewiston about a farmer who was cutting wood in his wood lot on a low part of the farm one Saturday afternoon, says the Lewiston Journal. His wife and children had gone to Lisbon on business, and would not be back till eight o'clock in the evening. It was three o'clock. He cut on one side of a big beech, and was cutting through the other side when suddenly it fell, and as it did so the end slid over the stump for ten feet and then rolled off.

It was done so quickly that the farmer had no time in which to get out of the [illegible] The log rolled off and struck him, pinning one leg down to the soft moss and muck in which he was standing. The bone was not broken, but he could not get out. His own house was nearest to the spot, but no one was there. In his pocket he carried a revolver with but one cartridge in it. The explosion of this would attract attention, but if that failed to attract anyone he might stay there all night. He waited there in the cold and wet until his wife was sure to be at home, and then fired the shot and cried out for help at the top of his voice. In half an hour his wife, who had missed him on her arrival home, had found him there, and sawed the log off with a cross-cut saw. She assisted him to the house, where he was put through a course of sprouts, as he terms it, and was warmed up so that he recovered with only a lame leg and bad cold.

THE TABLES TURNED.

How a Fighter Put an End to Nocturnal Visitors.

"When the Chinese first began to overrun California the laboring men felt about their occupation much as Othello did and failed to extend to the celestials that courtesy which the youngest should extend to the oldest civilization on earth," said Chang Lee, the bright-eyed Mongolian secretary of a San Francisco capitalist, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "They used to abuse us terribly. A favorite amusement of theirs was to catch us by the ears and drag us about. We are not fighters, and, being in a strange land, we could do no better than to quietly put up with it and hope that our tormentors would become ashamed and let us alone. A lot of us were employed to grade a railroad, and the American workmen used to invade our camp at night and abuse us shamefully. One day a big Irishman named O'Fallon came to us and told us if we would give him fifty dollars he would make our tormentors wish they had never seen a Chinese camp. We agreed and he stained his face, shaved his head, put on a Chinese costume and waited for our visitors. They called that night as usual, and O'Fallon took care to be the first 'Chinaman' they tackled. He had been a prize-fighter, and the man used to say that he could kill a bull with his fist. About a dozen got around and began to kick and cuff him before he made a motion. Then he turned loose, and the way he laid that crowd out was fine sport to witness. He cleaned out the whole lot, and the nocturnal visits were discontinued."

FOR HUNTING IN THE WEST.

Sixty Thousand Acres to Be Purchased for That Purpose.

A gigantic hunting scheme which sets all historical precedents in the shade is on foot.

Interested in it are the great landed proprietors and varied men of Europe and the United States. It is no less a project than to purchase sixty thousand acres of land in this country and fence it in as a huge hunting ground.

Some time ago a party of English noblemen and military men, in which were Lord Lonsdale and other well-known "noble sports," started out west on what was thought to be a pleasure trip. It had a wider intention, however, for this is the scouting party which has carefully surveyed land in Texas, Arizona, Utah and other states for a proper site for their "happy hunting grounds."

They have at last decided on buying up from the settlers and proprietors in that district sixty thousand acres at the junction of Utah, Arizona and Nevada, taking in portions of each state and a part of the Snake range of mountains. This is well known to be the best hunting region in the country. A company will be organized with a capital stock of twenty-five million dollars; to obtain and to hold the land membership in this company or club will cost the small figure of $25,000. The whole district will be fenced, and the noble scions of Europe, with the Vanderbilts, Astors and varied aristocracy of our free land will hunt at leisure, as the barons of old did on the confiscated lands of the poorer people.

FOOD KEPT FOR AGES.

Eaten at a Queer Feast Given by a Brussels Antiquarian.

"I have eaten apples that ripened more than one thousand eight hundred years ago, bread made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed through the Red sea, spread it with butter that was made when Elizabeth was queen of England, and washed down the repast with wine that was old when Columbus was playing barefoot with the boys of Genoa," said a gentleman the other day to a reporter for the New York Advertiser.

The remarkable "spread" was given by an antiquary named Gorbpl, in the city of Brussels, in 1871. The apples were from a jar taken from the ruins of Pompeii, that buried city to whose people we owe our knowledge of canning fruit.

The wheat was taken from a chamber in one of the smaller pyramids, the butter from a stone shelf in an old well in Scotland, where it had lain in an earthenware crock, in icy water, and the wine came from an old vault in the city of Corinth.

There were six guests at the table, and each had a mouthful of the bread and a teaspoonful of the wine, but was permitted to help himself liberally to the butter, there being several pounds of it.

The apple jar held about two-thirds of a gallon, and the fruit was as sweet and the flavor as fine as though put up yesterday.

For the Care of Visitors.

The world's fair hotel and boarding bureau, which has been organized by the representatives of the trunk line railways centering in the city, have made arrangements to open offices on Adams street by January 1 in order that a complete list of boarding and rooming places may be ready before the fair opens. The new year literature of the railroad companies will properly advertise the bureau, and pledges have already been made that the organization will be ready by May 1 to care for 70,000 visitors per day if necessary. Mr. Lewis W. Case, secretary of the organization, has a partially completed list of rooms which will be rented next year. This list shows that 50,000 private houses will be thrown open to receive those who will visit the fair. More than 40,000 rooms have already been listed and hundreds of applications are received daily.

Dog Meat.

A French paper says that the number of dogs slaughtered at the abattoirs in Munich has increased amazingly in the past few months. The taste for dog's flesh is said to have been imported by Italian laborers, who have recently come in large numbers to the Bavarian capital. The meat is not used only as an adulterant for sausages but is eaten openly, under its own name, prepared in various ways.

IMPERSONALITIES.

A LEADING Philadelphia society lady has hair 63 inches in length. She is only 61 inches (5 feet 1 inch) in height.

A PHILADELPHIA candidate complains that so many lies were told about him during the campaign that he cannot now get credit from his tailor.

A CAREFUL old lady in Southwark, Pa., concealed a ten-dollar gold piece in a work-basket which contained some rubbish. A tidy female relative threw out the rubbish, and the gold coin with it.

A BRIDEGROOM in Hammond, Ind., thought it prudent to begin married life economically. He gave fifty cents to the clergyman who performed the ceremony, and then had the audacity to demand a receipt.

A HATTER in Bethel, Conn., thought he would enjoy a quiet smoke. He lighted his pipe near a tub of wood alcohol. The alcohol took fire, the factory was consumed and the cost of that smoke amounts to $125,000.

AN old smoker, whose cigars possessed a pleasing and penetrating odor, was asked where he bought them. "Anywhere," he answered; "only, before smoking them, I soak two inches of the thick ends in brandy, and let them dry."

THERE are no flies on the Georgia editor, who announces that he will take groceries, clothing, jewelry and real estate for subscriptions. He gravely adds: "Land where chills and fever prevail must be provided with a first-class physician, and an undertaker who knows his business."

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

THE Gatling gun was invented by Gatling in the year 1861.

THE Norman armor had breeches and jacket in the same piece.

EVERY available foot of the field of Waterloo is now under cultivation, mostly devoted to wheat, oats and rye.

THE battle-ax was originally a Celtic weapon. The ancient Irish carried axes as the men of other nations carried swords.

NEARLY every state in this country was represented in the one hundred old army nurses that were present at the late grand army encampment at Washington.

A PORTION of the timbers of Gen. Benedict Arnold's flagship Congress—sunk in October, 1776, in Lake Champlain—has been raised by Capt. C. W. Adams, of West Addison, Vt. The timbers are of oak and are sound.

HENRY PACKARD, of Rockland, Me., a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he served as a drummer-boy, has just received from the General Society of the War of 1812 a bronze medal. Mr. Packard is lame to this day from a wound he received in a skirmish.

EX-GOV. HENRY N. HOYT, of Pennsylvania, while leading a charge into Fort Fisher twenty-eight years ago, was captured and disarmed. He has now received his sword back again through the courtesy of the confederate lieutenant to whom he surrendered it.

MILL AND FACTORY.

CHINESE control almost the entire shoemaking business in California.

MORE than $150,000 was received by Maine shoe peg factories last year for goods.

THIRTY sardine factories in Maine are closed because there is no run of suitable-sized fish to pack.

REPORTS from manufacturers show the pig iron production for the year ending June 30 to have been 9,710,819 gross tons, an increase of 508,116 gross tons over 1890.

HAND-WOVEN tapestries are now reproduced in such a perfect manner as to make a most satisfactory substitute for the real and vastly more expensive fabric, and constituting, in fact, an industrial art of positive importance.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

THE American people spend $49,000,000 a year for letter postage.

MAIL-BAG locks in the United States are changed every eight years.

A POSTAGE stamp worth $5,000 has been discovered in New York.

IT is estimated that there are now 6,285 postmistresses in this country.

IT is barely fifty years since the postal stamp was introduced into the United States.

WHAT is now North Berwick, Me., was known as Doughty's Falls thirty years ago. A postal clerk says that occasionally letters are even now addressed to Doughty's Falls, and that he has had one such in his hands within the last month.

FISH FACTS AND FANCIES.

IN California they catch fish by wheels.

A DOG at Yardley, Pa., saw a bass in the river, and, leaping in, frightened the fish so that it fled to the shore, where it was grabbed by the dog and [illegible]

A FARMER near Martinsburg, Mo., plowed up a perch in his field some time ago, and when he placed it in a tub of water it revived and swam about as lively as any fish.

IN India a huge funnel of wicker-work is planted in a stream below a waterfall, and every fish coming down drops into it, the water straining out and leaving the flapping prey in the receptacle all ready to be gathered in.

FACTS ABOUT FEATHERS.

THE nightjar has a cry like one lamenting in distress.

THE diving apparatus is one of the latest objects to which the telephone has been applied.

A SPECIES of crow in India has a note which exactly resembles the human voice in loud laughing.

A BUFF leghorn pullet showed at the chicken fair in Madison Square garden in January, 1892, was valued at one hundred dollars.

THE organist at a Cardiff church found several of the notes soundless. An examination revealed the fact that six birds, including a robin, had built their nests in the pipes.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

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RELIABLE

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